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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 162

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REACTIONS REPORTED ON DUTCH SUBMARINE DEAL WITH TAIWAN

Dutch Personages Urge Scrapping

OW231232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The Hague, January 22 (XINHUA)--A number of Dutch personages yesterday demanded the cancellation of the Netherlands' submarine deal with Taiwan.

The demand was contained in an open letter sent to the Presidium of the Dutch Second Chamber, leaders of various parties and groups, the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Trade Policy Committee of the Second Chamber.

The letter says that the submarine deal violates the 1972 joint communique and jeopardizes the friendly relations between the Netherlands and China. It is a short-sighted policy of the Dutch Government and an act of interference in the internal affairs of China.

The open letter adds the delivery of submarines by the Netherlands to Taiwan will bring not only direct and serious consequences in short term to the Netherlands, but also disasters to the friendly Sino-Dutch relations.

The letter was jointly signed by Margaretha Ferguson, famous writer in The Hague; Prof. Dr. S.L. Kwee of Eindhoven University; W.L. Vos, director of Cross-Ocean Rotterdam; Dr. J. de Wilde, Prof. of Wageningen Agriculture University; J.M. van der Linde, president of the Dutch-China Association; and members of the council of the association.

The letter points out that China has explicitly declared she attaches importance to her relations with West Europe and the European Economic Community including the Netherlands and wishes to establish closer cooperation in all fields. Both sides should establish the relations of mutual trust, the bases of which are mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. These relations are now disturbed. "We sincerely hope to restore these relations," the letter concluded.

PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Sacked

NC232126 Paris AFP in English 2119 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 23 Jan (AFP)--China has sacked Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Kehua, who had accompanied Dutch Prime Minister Andreas van Agt during his controversial visit to China in November, the business newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD reported today.

The paper's Peking correspondent Willem van Kemenade said that, according to European diplomats, Mr Han's departure from the Foreign Ministry was linked to the deterioration of relations between China and the Netherlands over The Hague's decision to maintain plans to sell two submarines to Taiwan.

According to the diplomat, the Chinese Government could have been angered by Mr Han's failure to suspect that a deal was in the offing.

The paper added that Mr Han's last official action as deputy foreign minister was on January 2 when he summoned ambassadors of the European Economic Community in an attempt to convince them to pressure the Dutch Government into cancelling its decision to send the submarines to Taiwan.

Mr Han is now employed at the Tourist Bureau in Peking, the report said.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FRENCH HELICOPTER CARRIER IN SHANGHAI—Shanghai, 26 Jan (AFP)—The French helicopter-carrier "Jeanne d'Arc" arrived here today with the largest number of men in a Western naval fleet ever to visit the People's Republic of China. The "Jeanne d'Arc" docked here from Manila this morning with the missile-launching frigate, "Forbin." Together the two ships carry a complement of 1,100 sailors. [Excerpt] [OW260720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 26 Jan 81]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

CONTINUATION OF HUA GUOFENG'S PARTY CHAIRMANSHIP QUESTIONED

Hong Kong DONG XI FANG [EAST AND WEST] in Chinese No 24, 10 Dec 80 pp 24-28

[Article by Jin Zhiming [0093 0037 7686]" "Should Hua Guofeng Be Allowed To Remain as Party Chairman?"]

[Text] There are differences between Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. Hua Guofeng has at present already become one of the major obstacles in the way of political and economic reforms being promoted by the main current faction of the Chinese Communist Party such as Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, who vigorously advocate such reforms. As matters stand, this has been a conspicuously recognizable objective fact; but the CCP leading strata did not wish to acknowledge it publicly and even tried very hard to conceal it. Some public opinions in Hong Kong following the main current faction closely also tried to create a false impression of Hua-Deng unity. Even those who advocate seeking truth from facts have thus failed to face reality and speak the truth on certain major questions such as this; this is something rather pitiable.

Hua Guofeng's Basic Political Achievements

Let us recall briefly the process through which Hua Guofeng has fared as a party cadre and the way he was promoted to become the party's highest power-holder. During the movements of the Great Leap Forward and the establishment of the People's Communes throughout the country, Hunan, under the leadership of Zhou Xiaozhou [0719 1420 5297], a core member of "the Peng Dehua anti-party clique," was calmer than other central-south provinces such as Henan, Hubei and Guangdong. But Hua Guofeng was adept enough to by-pass Zhou Xiaozhou in following Mao Zedong's fanatic Left line; prior to Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee, the various central-south provinces all undertook to promote Liu Shaoqi's rectification plan in broad strokes except the Xiangtan district in Hunan under the leadership of Hua Guofeng, which alone refrained from a large-scale pull-back but stressed only to "handle the production brigades well." Around the time of the Cultural Revolution, Hua Guofeng was busily engaged in the build-up of "the place where the red sun rises in China"—Mao Zedong's old residence at Shaoshan Village. This is something people are pleased to mention whenever they speak of Hua Guofeng, and this is also the reason Hua Guofeng earned a good "reputation" as well as Mao Zedong's partiality for him. They built a railroad branch from Xiangtan to the remote Shaoshan Village, and also a tree-lined highway

straight to the door of Mao Zedong's old house; the stations are magnificent, and the guesthouse and exhibition hall are also first-rate. As to the middle school equipment in Shanshao, even a big city can hardly hope to match it. Water conservancy facilities there are also the best in the country. Thus Shaoshan became China's Jerusalem, attracting countless contemporary pilgrims. The hustling and bustling situation in Shaoshan proved most delightful to Beijing's Mao Zedong, indeed. This naturally served to have a merit recorded for Hua Guofeng.

During the Cultural Revolution period, Hunan became well known because of its suppression of the "Xiangjiang River storms"; Yang Xiguang [2799 2569 0342] and a big batch of other masses were declared to be counter-revolutionaries and thrown into jail. Acts like this were all part of Hua Guofeng's masterpiece.

With Mao Zedong's support, Hua Guofeng was promoted step by step, overtaking Long Shjin [7893 2579 6855], Zhang Bosen [4545 0130 2773], Li Yuan [7812 0626], and Pu Zhanya [0592 0594 0068]. On the eve of the Lin Biao incident, Mao Zedong went on an inspection tour to arrange deployments for eliminating Lin. In Hunan, Hua Guofeng was Mao Zedong's most reliable man; thus when he was in Hunan, Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng secretly discussed the big matter. Hua Guofeng showed his unswerving loyalty to Mao, and Mao exhibited his intimacy toward Hua. Subsequently, Mao gave Hua the deserved reward by letting him serve as First Political Commissar of the Hunan Military Region and political commissar also of the troops in Guangzhou. After Lin Biao was eliminated, Hua Guofeng was then transferred to the party's central headquarters. After the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975, he was promoted to Vice Premier No 5, serving concurrently as the crucial Minister of Public Security. Upon the death of Premier Zhou, Deng Xiaoping once more fell from power; Hua Guofeng thus directly took over the important post of premier.

An event most worthy of notice was the Tian An Men incident. From the firmness with which Hua Guofeng led the anti-Rightist struggle in Hunan and the severe approach he adopted in handling the questions concerning minority nationalities and the masses surrounding the "Zhejiang [sic] storms," we can logically infer that Hua Guofeng consciously and actively participated in the suppression of the revolutionary masses at Tian An Men. In reality, Hua Guofeng was also really one of the principal commanders and planners of the suppression of the masses at Tian An Men. After the fall of the "gang of four," the intimate relationship between Mao and Hua described by the Chinese Communists was, however, by no means false; as Mao Zedong's top confidant, acting premier of the State Council and minister of public security, it was Hua Guofeng who did his best in mobilizing (or even if just coordinating in the task of mobilizing) the 8341 Unit, the Public Security police, and the militia to stage the blood bath at Tian An Men. Hua Guofeng's hands were tinged with the blood of those revolutionaries at Tian An Men: this history cannot be obliterated, nor is it subject to alteration. From television and photographs, we can also see that after the "counter-revolutionary riots" at Tian An Men were suppressed, the emotions of Hua Guofeng and the "gang of four" corresponded to each other; they were in reality "uniting together, fighting together, and triumphing together." In those days, Hua Guofeng's face was lit with a smile and his heart was full of joy. How strong and clear was the contrast between him and the feeling of Deng Xiaoping and the revolutionary masses at the time! Actually, Hua Guofeng also did his part in bumping Deng Xiaoping off the political stage.

And after the overthrow of the "gang of four," he also put obstacles in the way of Deng Xiaoping's return to power.

After Mao Zedong died, what the Party Central Committee now headed by Hua Guofeng proved most anxious to do was to publish the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5 and the "Complete Works of Mao Zedong," and to build the magnificent Mao Zedong Memorial Hall. Although these were not all his doings, because the "gang of four" was still operating, he must, after all, take the responsibility as the "head." After the smashing of the "gang of four," he still resorted to such stupid measures as [sponsoring movements of] learning from Dazhai and learning from Daqing; not until the conclusion of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee did he turn around to follow Deng Xiaoping's line.

Hua Guofeng not only worshiped others, he also wanted people of the whole country to worship him. After he was confirmed as party chairman, copies of the so-called supreme directive "with you in charge, I am at ease" were allowed to fly all over in the cities and the countryside of the country in a way that gave people a creepy feeling. "Wise Chairman Hua" now took the place of "Great, Wise Chairman Mao" as China's foremost song of praise; Hua Guofeng's big-head portrait and Mao Zedong's handed-down portrait now "ran side-by-side" as they were posted all over the wall everywhere. An attempt was also made to trot out quotations from Hua Guofeng. It seemed that the New Testament and Old Testament of the Christian Bible were going to be imitated so that there would be China's own old testament (Quotations from Chairman Mao) and new testament (Quotations from Chairman Hua). Here, of course, the individual superstition that already prevailed and became habitual throughout the country also played its role. Furthermore, remnant elements of the "gang of four," the "whateverists" who were still in power, likewise cheered him on and served as his propagandists and flatterers. But, if Hua Guofeng himself did not enjoy such flattery, it would not have been possible for others to spread the "worshiping of Hua Guofeng" all over the country immediately upon his accession to office. If we take a look at Deng Xiaoping, whether in terms of his qualifications from the feudal angle or in terms of his prestige among the people from the realistic angle, or in terms of his talent in the exercise of leadership from the scientific attitude, he really outshines Hua Guofeng a great deal in every way. Yet, after Deng Xiaoping's return to power, there has never been any sign of a "worshiping of Deng Xiaoping." This was on the one hand because among the practice faction there has never been a contingent of dark ruse suppliers or drummers to create an "idol" out of Deng Xiaoping and, on the other hand, the fact that Deng Xiaoping does not appreciate this kind of ugly movement also had to do with the outcome.

We can see that not only in respect to economic construction has Hua Guofeng been unable to carry out policies according to his capability (to be detailed below), but even in treating himself he has failed to measure his own capability. When compared to other major current leaders of the party and the state, Hua Guofeng is no match whether in terms of his ideas, his talents, or his political virtues. He sorely lacks the qualifications as a leader for 900 million people.

Reasons for Hua Guofeng's Promotion

The way Hua Guofeng advanced from a basic-level party cadre to chairman of the Party Central Committee is neither like Wang Hongwen's missile-carried straight-up elevation purely because of partisan relationship, nor like Zhao Ziyang, who was promoted because of a demonstration of his capability to work and an establishment of pertinent prestige and trust. Hua Guofeng's promotion partakes of the subjective factor of his own capability, the objective factor of Mao Zedong's attention, as well as the whimsical chance of history which provided him with the opportunity.

To speak fairly, Hua Guofeng's promotion may be said to have been realized step by step and based in part on his own capability in work. Whether or not the "results" achieved by this capability tallied with the interests of the people, he did, after all, adequately perform his tasks under Mao Zedong's line and policies. Whether Mao Zedong was still alive or already dead, he was, under the condition of his relatively weak qualifications and experiences and groundwork, able to interact with colleagues whose conditions were strong and advance steadily ahead; in doing so, he gave others the good impression of being considerate. This shows that his art of struggle in the officialdom is rather sophisticated.

Yet, undeniably, one would rather say that his rise was brought about by Mao Zedong's pull rather than that he climbed up to where he finally reached because of his subjective capability. The supreme directive of Mao Zedong when he promoted Hua Guofeng to vice premier and minister of public security was: "Everybody says that Hua Guofeng is very stupid, but he is in fact not stupid"--such an almost abusive statement was even elatedly taken over by others for the sake of exalting Hua Guofeng, how can one help sighing with pity!--hence, being "not stupid" was enough of a condition for him to serve as vice premier and minister of public security. And this was supposed to be "the supreme directive" equivalent to 10,000 statements of others! Yet, Hua Guofeng was promoted just because of Mao Zedong's "not stupid" directive, what can you do about it? What was used in the transaction between Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng personally and the passing on of the throne privately was the magic brief statement "with you in charge, I am at ease," which is nothing but a laughingstock to the knowledgeable. Yet despite its being ridiculed by others, Hua Guofeng's orthodox position became nonetheless ultimately confirmed; what, again, can you do about it?

Hua Guofeng became chairman of the Party Central Committee because of a whimsical opportunity provided by whimsical historical conditions. After the death of Zhou Enlai, the "gang of four" was originally to let Zhang Chunqiao serve as premier; but Ye Jianying, Li Xiang'an and others resolutely resisted. There was a stalemate, whereupon Mao Zedong finally proposed to let Hua Guofeng act as premier as a matter of transition. According to the intentions of Mao and Jiang, once Mao should die, Jiang Qing would become chairman of the Party Central Committee, whereas Zhang Chunqiao would become premier of the State Council, and Wang Hongwen would become chairman of the Standing Committee of the "National People's Congress." But the Tian An Men incident of 5 April made it possible for Hua Guofeng to inherit the actual succession and become premier and also concurrently first vice chairman of the Party Central Committee. Originally, Hua Guofeng was not at all a direct relative of the "gang of four"; in his own thinking and emotional inclination, he was even closer to Ye Jianying and others of the old generation faction. After he

advanced to the high position, he ran into a direct conflict of interests with the "gang of four"; the "gang of four" would of course want to get rid of him. Hence, the "gang of four" employed hints such as "capitalist-roader like Deng Xiaoping" and "Lu Junyi [4151 0193 3050]" to try to attack Hua Guofeng deviously. When the "gang of four" was prepared to thoroughly do away with the old generation faction, Hua Guofeng and Ye, Li and others adopted a consistent step to smash the "gang four" with one strike: this was a logical development. This was an extension of the earlier whimsical opportunity provided by a whimsical history. Thus Hua Guofeng's status as the party's supreme leader was confirmed as a tacit understanding with respect to the return of Deng Xiaoping at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

Reasons for Which Hua Guofeng Can Still Retain His Position Today

The reasons for which Hua Guofeng can still retain his position are force of habit and feudal thinking. Even though the mainland advocates the emancipation of people's thinking, opposes individual worship, and denies any deified status for Mao Zedong, because it dares not criticize Mao, the "whateverist" thinking still occupies people's minds; Mao Zedong's "not stupid" directive and magic brief statement still give people the impression of a legitimate orthodoxy. Since Hua Guofeng's position is orthodox, then there is neither the possibility, nor the necessity, to protest. Then, people also feel that Hua Guofeng has not made any mistake (people are forgetful; as the blood at Tian An Men dried up, people also forgot the minister of public security at the time of the Tian An Men incident) and has even established merit--opposition to the "gang of four" was meritorious, this tallies with fact. Furthermore, people still harbor this kind of feudal thinking--when one is meritorious, one should have some rank conferred upon him, and when some rank is conferred upon someone, he must serve as an official. Dismissal from office would be an abuse of a meritorious subject. Undeniably, Hua Guofeng enjoys a powerful contingent of supportive forces, among whom there are the "whateverist" faction, the so-called petroleum faction opposed to reforms, and those with vested interests of the Cultural Revolution who have lost their anchorage with the "gang of four," as they may likewise fancy that Hua Guofeng would represent their strength.

Hua Guofeng Is Incapable of Serving as Supreme Leader

Hua Guofeng's thinking is not adapted to this great era of change. From the brief introduction of the situation above, we can see that Hua Guofeng is a man not very good at "putting forward ideas." As a man of leadership, one must have two important conditions: one is to be good at putting forward ideas, and the other is good at using people. But, neither in Mao Zedong's day nor in his own time since he started to serve singlehandedly as party chairman, has Hua Guofeng put forward any views of his own. What he did exhibit was following established conventions. In the past he closely followed Mao Zedong's ultra-Left line; after Mao died, he still employed those ultra-Left ideas and expressions in the handling of major party and state affairs. This following was a conscious following, an active following, and even a blindly loyal following. Once he was deprived of Mao Zedong and Mao's old expressions were also no longer as influential as "one sentence equivalent to 10,000 sentences of others," he could only passively follow Deng Xiaoping's line against his own will. Please look at the facts: After he was

elected a member of the Central Committee at the Ninth Party Congress, Hua Guofeng, apart from repeating what others were already used to saying, such as "world revolution has entered into an era with Mao Zedong Thought as its great banner" and "Mao Zedong Thought is the most powerful anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist ideological weapon," somehow also chose to offer an independently obsequious praise of his own: "Hunan is the native land of our great Chairman Mao, where the red sun rises; insofar as Chairman Mao's voice is concerned, it should broadcast most expeditiously and most accurately, and insofar as Mao Zedong Thought is concerned, it should propagate most extensively and study in a most penetrating way." This praising-singing did not completely stop until after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. With respect to the criterion for testing truth which tallies with the people's wishes, he was on the other hand very slow in expressing himself in discussion; and with respect to criticizing Mao Zedong Thought, he maintained a most reserved attitude. But, as for slogans such as "struggle against selfishness and criticize revisionism," "establish the proletariat and reduce [sic] the bourgeoisie," etc., he seemed unable to wear himself from them and hence promoted them again and again. In the case of the empty, pretentious and manipulative political stereotypes such as Dazhai and Daqing, he even did his best to propagate and applaud them.

In respect to economic work, he could not separate himself from Mao Zedong's subjective adventurist thinking of the 1958 period. The "ten-year Outline of Economic Planning" (1976-1985) formulated by Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian, Yu Qiuli and Kang Shi'en blindly proposed "basic mechanization of agriculture within 1980" to profess a readiness to exert the country in fighting for several years according to the original plans in order to turn one-third of all enterprises into "Daqing-style enterprises" and build one-third of all counties into "Dazhai-style counties" within 1980. It also proposed to build 120 large-scale projects. In order to realize these magnificent plans, Hua Guofeng stereotypically transmitted Mao Zedong's ultra-Left slogans, like "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," "in order to speed up socialist four modernizations, we must insist on class struggle as the key link," "mass movements to learn from Daqing in industry and to learn from Dazhai in agriculture are developing forward exuberantly, a new situation of leap forward has arrived" (see Hua Guofeng's report before the 11th Party Congress, and his "Report on the Work of the Government" before the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress), which were a complete reproduction of the Great Leap Forward of 1958 plus ultra-Left expressions. He was thus superstitious about political work (class struggle) and about mass movement methods such as "learn from Dazhai" and "learn from Daqing" and even attempted to handle economic construction on the basis of these repeatedly tested but repeatedly failed "magic wands." Everybody knows very clearly now what the results are. All of these are now put into the museum. The fact that Hua Guofeng's set of approaches failed so miserably reflects on the one hand the Left orientation, the petrification and the conservatism of his thinking and, on the other hand, it also reveals how under a new situation--when scientific and creative work must be undertaken, he is incapable of shouldering the task adequately. Especially today, when the focus of work must be shifted to economic construction, Hua Guofeng's capability has become even less commensurate with the position he occupies. During the past 2 years, Hua Guofeng has always passively followed and turned around behind Deng Xiaoping; this embarrassing situation must be solved as early as possible.

The People Demand That Hua Guofeng Yield to the More Virtuous

Everybody knows that the chairman of the Party Central Committee is the single most authoritative personality. He is not elected by the people, nor subject to supervision by the people. State leaders who are elected by the people are legally subject to his leadership and supervision. Therefore, toward such a personality in such a powerful position, we must air our deliberations and express the opinions of the people.

The leader demanded by the people must be a personality who is talented and perceptive, whose thinking is adapted to the new era, and who shares breadth and advancement with the people. As a leader, being "not stupid" is absolutely inadequate to fulfill the required conditions; he must have exceptional fortitude, exceptional courage, and exceptional wisdom. Only such a person can win the people's trust and lead the people to advance courageously in this great era.

What the people demand is a person "with you in charge, we are at ease" to serve as their leader. Because the political situation in the China mainland is not yet cast in any fixed mold, according to Hua Guofeng's history and according to his thinking, people are afraid that should the situation one day become precarious he would instinctively take the state back to the abyss of ultra-Leftism just like the "gang of four" did. Then what the people have paid a very great price to exchange for, such as the riddance of modern superstition, the criticism of feudal ideas, and the winning of preliminary democracy and freedom, would also be buried with it.

Who put forward the two "whatever" slogans? They were put forward by no other than Hua Guofeng in respect to the theory of Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and others on practice as the criterion for testing truth. The original statement reads: "Whatever decisions made by Chairman Mao, we are to uphold them resolutely; whatever directives issued by Chairman Mao, we are to follow them without fail." Wang Dongxing, who wielded the great power of organization and propaganda in the central headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party, took advantage of his office and squeezed these two "whatever's" of Hua Guofeng's into the 7 February 1977 joint editorial of the two newspapers and one journal. From then on, these two "whatever's" became the big sticks the "whateverist faction" used to oppose the reforms advocated by the practice faction and consequently wielded everywhere. Hua Guofeng was pepped up by them as a shield. Hua Guofeng was in reality the creator and leader of the "whateverist faction."

Today's so-called "petroleum faction" is also an anti-reform faction under the new situation; its ideological roots originated from Mao Zedong's unscientific adventurism, and its principal ideology took shape in the "Ten-year Outline of Economic Planning" formulated by Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian, Yu Qiuli and Kang Shi'en and in the whole series of "learn from Dazhai" and "learn from Daqing" mass movement and political work methods. The ideology of the "petroleum faction" is a mixed form of the Chinese Communist Party's ultra-Left adventurism and follow-the-established-conventions conservatism. After the defeat of "whateverism," it rose to become the main obstacle in the way of the reforms such as the four modernizations and democratization. Hua Guofeng was once more the creator and spiritual leader of their faction. Although on the surface Hua Guofeng seemed to be able to "follow what is

good like water flows downward," to discard his own views easily, to follow the reformist main current faction and take after Deng Xiaoping passively, his thinking nonetheless petrified, conservative and unadaptive to the great era of reform; this cannot be more conspicuous.

Because Hua Guofeng has suppressed the revolutionary masses and done his best in trying to hinder the progress of the locomotive of history, he will not be able to become a reformer or a leader in the four modernizations. On the contrary, the fact that he still occupies the high office constitutes a latent danger in China's realistic politics. Certain remnant elements of the "gang of four," ultra-Left elements, privileged elements with vested interests, and anti-reform "whateverists," "petroleum faction" and the like, and all counter-revolutionary, anti-people and anti-democratic groups and individuals from now on are bound to rally around Hua, because the reforms of the CCP main current faction, when they begin to spread and deepen in their development, are likely to affect their vested or obtainable interests. Even if these people's vested interests and thinking are not necessarily consistent, on this major question of "opposition to reforms" at present they are likely to form a united front ideologically (and also possible organizationally) in order to oppose the reforms together and to protect their vested or obtainable interests, and in such an opposition struggle Hua Guofeng will naturally become the bearer of their hope and their spiritual leader (or possibly also their organization leader). In China today there actually exists a big contingent of rather stubborn anti-reform forces. If the reformists should commit some error in their strategy or if there should emerge some situation difficult for them to foresee, it is entirely possible for an "anti-reform great association headed by Hua Guofeng" to appear and gain support. Once such a situation emerges in China, it is possible that the results of preliminary political and economic reforms already achieved at present will be eliminated or the progress of these reforms will be at least hampered and delayed.

At present, people of the mainland are all on guard against the precariousness of the situation, as they still have some lingering fear. In order to uproot the source of any such disaster and, from a certain angle, also for the sake of preventing Hua Guofeng from traversing in the opposite direction against his own will, of dispelling the people's lingering fear, and of giving full play to the people's enthusiasm in the construction of the four modernizations, we are of the opinion that Hua Guofeng should yield his position to the more virtuous.

People might say, this is sensationalism. Actually, the above speculation perfectly accords with historical logic. And this is by no means a small question; it is a big question relating to the future of the party and the state of the mainland Chinese Communists. In reality, from Hua Guofeng's history, especially his performance since he was transferred to the central headquarters and, in particular, since the smashing of the "gang of four," we can see that he has become an obstacle in the way of China's progress; these facts are very conspicuous, and they must not, nor should, be obliterated or denied.

Preparing for the rainy days and preventing a mishap before it takes place should prove always better than mending the pale after the sheep are gone. The hardships the Chinese people have suffered were too numerous and too grave. The people

no longer wish to witness any more great upheavals. The people hope, on the basis of the first step in reforms already undertaken, to take the second step and the third step. We also hope Hua Guofeng will proceed from the people's fundamental and long-range interests and from the overall situation, take his leave in light armor, and render new meritorious services to the people.

Hua Guofeng Has Rendered Meritorious Services, Should Not Be Dismissed

Here, let us set aside temporarily the Tian An Men incident mentioned above. We must make clear that it is not our opinion that we should treat Hua Guofeng in the manner in which Mao Zedong dismissed Peng Dehuai from office. We mean only to let Hua Guofeng yield to the more virtuous.

One of Hua Guofeng's meritorious services was that, after he was appointed vice premier, he actively promoted the rectification line of Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping; his enthusiasm was the greatest and his activity, the busiest, among the several vice premiers. Consequently, after Deng Xiaoping fell, and the ultra-Left faction started to counter-attack, Hua Guofeng became a "capitalist-roader like Deng Xiaoping" and listed among people on a black list to be overthrown. Hua Guofeng's enthusiasm in working of the "four modernizations" was also consistent; before the fall of the "gang of four," he offended the "gang of four" precisely because of his enthusiasm in working of the "four modernizations"; and after the fall of the "gang of four," Hua Guofeng was also the one who first resurrected and actively promoted the four modernizations (even though Hua Guofeng's four modernizations failed because of blind adventurism). Another was that Hua Guofeng made a gigantic contribution in the interest of the Chinese people by arresting the "gang of four" and thereby terminating the rule by the ultra-Left line. Every conscientious Chinese must forever remember the particularly great feat performed by Ye Jianying, Hua Guofeng, and Li Xiannian in eliminating the four pests for the people; history shall record their merit.

On this question, we must get rid of remnant feudal thinking. We must separate merit from office. Upon those who have established merits, we should confer compliments, grant awards, and give credits; but it is not necessary to appoint them to office, and we must not use office as a reward. An office must be entrusted only to a talented and trustworthy person; even if a person has established merit, but his talent happens to fall short, then no office should be granted to him. If we really treat office as "position of a public servant" for rendering service to the people and not some privilege or enjoyment, there would naturally be no possibility for such feudal thinking that when one is meritorious, one should have some rank conferred upon him, and when some rank is conferred upon someone, he must serve as an official.

As for the view that since one has not made any mistake, one should not be dismissed from office, this, too, represents feudal thinking. One who serves as an official cannot continue to do so for his entire life: this has already been settled. The purpose of this determination is to give an opportunity for an official to yield to the more virtuous and thus to prevent him from monopolizing power. Only with a feudal, inherited office would there be no question of dismissal because no error is committed. In a country with a democratic system, it

is a common happening for an official to become a citizen, and a citizen to become an official. Since China is emphasizing democratization, there is no reason for the country to dismiss someone from office only when an error is committed. If Hua Guofeng can take upon himself to yield to the more virtuous, that would be an indication that he is to render new meritorious services to the people; this would definitely be welcomed by the people.

Hope Is Pinned on the 12th Congress of the CCP

It is said that at the end of this year or the beginning of the next, the 12th Congress of the CCP is going to be convened. We hope that during this 12th Party Congress Hua Guofeng would be removed from his office and another virtuous and talented party member would be elected to take over this important office.

We hope that the CCP would emancipate its thinking still further and proceed truly from the democratic spirit and democratic procedure in re-electing its party chairman.

Whether or not the CCP can follow the will of the people by doing things according to its party rules and regulations, we can only wait and see how facts will unfold.

For the smooth progress of the on-going political and economic reforms in China,

For further facilitating the exploration of a Chinese socialist path,

For China's political democratization and economic modernizations,

We implore Hua Guofeng to yield to the more virtuous--to yield to the more virtuous in a normal, democratic atmosphere.

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CSD: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

ADOPTION OF CORRECT VIEW TOWARD FAILURE TO BE ELECTED URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zeng (4545 1073): "Adopt a Correct View Toward Failing To Get Elected"]

[Text] According to the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," our province has been convening party congresses at the county and municipal level to elect new party committees. During such elections, some leading cadres have failed to get elected. There have been various reactions on their part to this failure to get elected. It looks as if there is a need for a correct attitude in treating this matter of failing to get elected. This is necessary for the smooth implementation of our democratic elections.

The "Guiding Principles" provide: "Party committees at various levels must periodically be reelected. Among the representatives and committee members elected each time, there must be a definite number of replacements." According to statistics provided by the 54 counties and municipalities that have already convened these party congresses, more than 120 secretaries, deputy secretaries, and standing committee members of the previous party committees have failed to get reelected; they make up about 18 percent of the total number of previous standing committee members. In view of the fact that party committees at the county and municipal level have not been reelected for many years, and that efforts are being made today to make the leading groups younger, more knowledgeable, and more professional, such a rate of replacement looks altogether normal. We must recognize that, since we are conducting democratic elections, there are bound to be those who are elected and those who are not. Even if the results of an election differ from the list of new party committee members negotiated in advance, this would also be a common occurrence in democratic elections. Today, some people feel unaccustomed to failure to win an election, or they even make a fuss about it. This is a reflection mainly of the ideological influence resulting from the long, unhealthy democratic life within the party and the lifelong tenure in office on the part of leading cadres. From now on, along with the reform of the cadre system and the normalization of inner-party democratic life, people will gradually get used to democratic elections and to the matter of failing to be elected.

It is necessary to have a correct view on failing to get elected. When a cadre is defeated in an election of a county or municipal party committee, that merely indicates that most representatives think that under present conditions he is not

suitable to serve in such a leading office; it is by no means a complete negation of him, nor does it mean that he has achieved no results at all in his work. As for the reasons for that defeat at the election, everybody's situation is different. There is a need for concrete analysis, and we must not make indiscriminate judgments. In the case of some, it may be because they are old and weak and can no longer keep up with their normal work; in the case of others, it may be because their level is low and their capability is limited; in the case of still others, it may be because relatively more serious questions do exist in their own thinking and working style; etc. But whatever has caused one to fail to get elected, insofar as the defeated comrade is concerned he should always have a correct attitude, make more strict demands upon himself, respect the will of the electors, and not complain in endless griping about those above and those below.

In an election, there is also this situation: some comrades are talented and have achieved results, but they somehow exhibit certain defects in their thinking and working style. Because the representatives lack an overall perception of them, they, too, fail to get elected. When such a situation emerges, they must not blame the representatives but should see that this was mainly because the pertinent work had not been done; the basic situations of these comrades had not been clearly conveyed to the electors so that preparations could be fully made. In reality, if careful work is done, the above occurrence can well be avoided. In several counties in Guangzhou Municipality and in the Fushan district, there were certain problems in the thinking and working style of the original principal leading comrades, with the result that not a few comrades refrained from reelecting them. Later, through the preparation of a candidate list and a small rectification by the standing committee, a perception of certain questions became unified, right and wrong became differentiated, and a relatively more comprehensive and correct view of them was achieved. In the meantime, those comrades with defects and errors seriously criticized themselves and achieved a better perception of their own mistakes; likewise, the masses became more satisfied. As a result, most of them were once more elected to the leading groups, and the individuals who failed to be reelected were also able to acquire a correct view.

On the part of some leading cadres, when certain cadres who in their eyes are good have failed to be elected, they often fail to adopt a correct attitude and hence attempt by all means to come up with some "remedy." They not only blame the representatives, but they even wish to overthrow the election results and are inclined to forcibly pull up those whose votes were less than others or those who obtained less than half the votes. This kind of rude intervention in the running of elections is wrong. Here, two points need to be made. One is, are the leaders sure of what they see in the cadres? In some cases, they may be able to see correctly, but in others they may not. If they do not go deep among the masses to investigate, but rely only on their own impressions, then cadres regarded as good by the leaders may in some cases not prove to be so good. The other is that even if relatively good cadres are defeated, the results of the election should still be maintained. This is a question of principle for inner-party democracy which no one must violate.

Some people are of the opinion that the failure of some cadres to be elected is because of the interference of factionalism. On this question, too, we must have a correct view. We must seek truth from facts and not grasp at shadows in the

absence of any factual basis, invoking the label "factionalism" at random to suppress democracy. We should acknowledge that the remnant poison of sectarianism and factionalism during the "Cultural Revolution" did have its influence within the party. In the elections in some localities, some representatives did display certain sectarian feelings. For instance, certain individual localities proposed to "have natives as masters in their own house." But from the results of the elections we can see that this has not been the main problem. Of course, this is not the same as saying that there is no need to prevent such a tendency. We must educate the vast ranks of party members and representatives, round up as many talented persons as possible from everywhere, and elect the most virtuous. As a representative of party members, one must proceed from the party's standpoint and exercise one's power according to the will of the vast ranks of party members, and not handle questions or decide on electing someone or not electing someone on the basis of private likes or dislikes or the interests of one's clan or small group.

Democratically electing the leading groups at various levels is an important aspect of realizing the "Guiding Principles" and reforming the party's leadership system. Every party member must proceed from the overall situation and support and uphold democratic elections within the party. We must foster the good habit of being able to accommodate either an upward movement or a downward movement in stature. When party members and the masses elect a person to a leading group, that person must of course work hard to become a vanguard in the construction of the four modernizations; but even when party members and the masses fail to elect a person, that person should still cheerfully obey the arrangements made by the organization and contribute his strength to the construction of the four modernizations at his new post.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTS OFFERED ON LEADERSHIP PERSONNEL

'An Old Honest Fellow'

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Liu Xin [0491 1800]: "Analysis of 'An Old Honest Fellow'"]

[Text] When the "gang of four" was running rampant, there were "five categories of people" who were not allowed to enter the leading groups at various levels; "an old honest fellow" was one of them. In those days, many fine cadres who were loyal in their hearts and affable in their expressions, who linked themselves with the masses, whose devotion to the cause of the revolution was strong, and who paid particular attention to their methods of work were beaten down by this "old honest fellow" stick. On the other hand, those who resorted to easy rapprochement and struggle with respect to the masses, who cut other people's capitalist tails first or who gave priority to "counter-attack against the Rightist practice of trying to reverse the verdict" would somehow be called "good cadres" who "dare to grasp and dare to struggle," and it was they who struggled through to the route to "swift advancement."

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the democratic atmosphere in society has become increasingly dominant; people have started to enjoy certain democratic rights. Since last year, not a few places have begun to carry out democratic elections. From the results of these elections, we can see that certain cadres who "dare to grasp and dare to struggle" failed to be elected, whereas those who had been beaten down by the "old honest fellow" stick in the past were once again elected to the leading groups. At this juncture, some people in society expressed the opinion that now old honest fellows were again in vogue, as if they could not be at ease with the "old honest fellows" in power. Hence, there is a need to conduct an analysis as to whether or not "an old honest fellow" is really good.

An exhaustive search through all ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign dictionaries fails to locate the term "old honest fellow"; this was a singular inclusion in the dictionary of the "gang of four." "An old honest fellow" meant someone who did not talk about class struggle everyday, whose inclination to struggle was not very strong, who was supposed to be meek and incoherent and dared not at all to criticize or to struggle. As a matter of fact, in the days of the 10-year catastrophe, what did it matter if one dared not to criticize or to struggle? In those days, the more people struggled, the more people's hearts became centrifugal; the more people struggled, the worse the relations between the cadres and the masses became; and the more people struggled, the more tense the relations between one person and another also became.

Even though under the policy of high pressure, one could achieve some results in one's work, such a situation was temporary and not sustained. This was seen by everyone who paid any attention. The former principal responsible person of Xiyang County's party committee, for one, may perhaps be called a "model" of those who "dared to grasp and dare to struggle" in those days; but recently all newspapers and journals revealed that he was a person of the feudal patriarchal style who hardly cared about the people's life or death. His son was originally head of the Propaganda Department of the party committee in Xiyang County, and he too was well known as one who would "dare to grasp and dare to struggle"; in reality, he was a ruffian who abused others on the basis of a powerful relative. The situation is now very clear: doesn't everyone know today who were those who struggled and criticized at that time? At that time, those cadres who were called "old honest fellows" were wide awake; for the sake of the people's interests, they did not follow that ultra-left line blindly, insisted on truth, insisted on principles, and not a few would rather cast away their "official headgears" than become the kind of people who "dare to grasp and dare to struggle." In those days, it was these "old honest fellows" who protected not a few cadres and masses by various means so as to spare them from the cruel struggle and criticism.

Some people say, "an old honest fellow" "neither nods nor shakes his head on anything and takes a detour whenever he encounters a problem" Of course, as a cadre of the people, one must dare to shoulder responsibility in one's work, acknowledge as right what is right and as wrong what is wrong, and have a very clear attitude. But, when the "gang of four" was running rampant, why did some cadres neither nod nor shake their heads on their work? This requires historical, objective analysis. In those 10 years of catastrophe, how many things were turned into cases of taking black as white and not differentiating right and wrong, and how, therefore, could the cadres educated so many years by the party nod or shake their heads at random toward certain such things in those days? It was precisely between nodding or shaking one's head on not a few questions that irrevocable losses were brought to the people. In the case of certain things, a detour could possibly result in less losses to the people or even in sparing them from any loss. Today, as we look back, in places where "old honest fellows" wielded power, the vicious effects of the ultra-left line were limited, and the losses suffered by people in their work were also less; contrariwise, in whatever units under the control of those cadres who "dare to grasp and dare to struggle," effects of the ultra-left line expanded into disaster, and the losses people suffered in their work were also severe. Naturally, we need no longer to refrain from nodding or shaking our heads on everything, nor to take a detour in the face of a problem, today.

Can we not interpret the term "old honest fellow" semantically as a good fellow who consistently utters honest words and does honest things? If we can, why should it be so bad? There is a colloquial saying that when a family is harmonious, everything can expect an upturn. Put in another way, only when a country is harmonious and the people are harmonious can all enterprises expect their respective upturn. We need hundreds and thousands of honest, good fellows to unite the people and to achieve single-mindedness for the whole party and single-mindedness for the whole nation; only thus can we expect early realization of the construction of the four modernizations.

Devious Style of Work

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Dai Hai (2071 3189): "After Warning is Sounded"]

[Text] It is entirely necessary to sound a few warnings against those who have repeatedly operated in a devious style. The so-called sounding of warnings means generally exposure by the masses, publication in the press, criticism by the superiors, etc., as ways by which those comrades who happen to have been inflicted by certain troubles in their thinking and working style ought, upon hearing them, to be able to feel the impact and absorb lessons from them, and wake up. Deputy secretary Lu Gen (0712 2704) of the party committee of Shunde County exploited privileges in the past; he started a great construction project and finessed all he could to build his high-class residence. After the matter was publicized in the press, he accepted the criticism by the masses after a tour of ideological struggle, and eventually moved out of that magnificent "Lu mansion." I think this attitude is commendable, and also what one should have.

But, regrettably, comrades like this who start to think when they hear about their faults and who begin to change after such thinking are still limited in number at present. Contrariwise, in the case of some comrades, no matter how loudly warnings are sounded, they still hear but do not listen. Among them some adopt the policy of not acknowledging them, and resort to all sorts of excuses for their mistakes; some, while acknowledging that they have not done the right thing, nonetheless argue that they were not the only ones who made such mistakes and there were some whose cases were even more serious than theirs, so why should they be selected to face the embarrassment; and some orally acknowledge their mistakes and also express their readiness to change, but in reality continue to follow their own ways, living in their mansions as usual, enjoying their "guest meals" as usual, and using public properties under their control as usual. According to available information, there are precisely such a secretary who because of the convenience of his work accepted gifts from many foreign businessmen; in the name of experimental use, he obtained high-class merchandise for himself. The masses became agitated; they expressed numerous opinions and repeatedly reflected their feelings to the superior level. This secretary indicated at public meetings that he accepted the opinions of the masses and was determined to correct himself. But, when comrades of the discipline inspecting department asked him to register and submit the merchandise in his possession, he energetically demonstrated how difficult that would be. Ultimately, because the matter was too involved, it was simply left unsolved.

Knowing that it is incorrect to resort to a devious working style, yet one still persists in continuing it; warnings are sounded time and again, yet one remains unmoved. Although there are many reasons for such people to treat their mistakes in this manner, they do have a point in common, and that is that the feudal idea of privilege still prevails in their minds. In the feudal society, a county governor was called a "parent of the people," and a prefectural magistrate was called the "shepherd of a certain prefecture": this was taking the common people as the children and subjects of the official, or even cattle shepherded by him. Under that situation, if a person served as an official in a given locality, that locality would then become the "manor" where he could enrich himself, so that he took whatever he cared to take and ate whatever he cared to eat from the possessions of the common people. Only the common people were afraid of him, and he was not at all afraid of the common

people. Today, some of our comrades are influenced precisely by such an idea of privilege, looking upon their status as leaders as equivalent to that of rulers. What they do is not to work wholeheartedly for the benefit of the masses but to take advantage of the power in their hands in working for their own benefit; obsequious and ingratiating expressions and bribes and gifts they accept without ever so much as a blush; and they even use any available mean to encroach upon properties of the state and the people, and open up doors of convenience to their own relatives and friends. In the eyes of such people, power is in my hand, only I can control the masses and the masses are not in the position to control me. Therefore, however you masses may expose him and criticize him, he is not afraid.

But, the situation today is considerably different from the time the "gang of four" held sway; democracy is being developed, the masses dare to speak up, and the legal system is being strengthened. It is still possible for the masses to keep any devious working style under control. Our cadres must not forget by whom their privileges are granted; they must never subscribe to the credo that "once one has power, one has everything." Instead, they should stay honest and clean and honor their public duties by serving the people with unreserved loyalty.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON PROCURATOR RECTIFYING HIS ERRONEOUS HANDLING OF CASES

Courage To Correct Mistakes

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 80 p 1

[News report by Yang Zhosheng [2799 0587 3932] and Zhong Yongxiang [6945 3938 3276]: "A Communist Must Have the Courage To Correct His Mistakes; Zhan Leisheng [6124 7191 5116], Procurator of Dapu County, Rectifies an Erroneous Case He Handled More Than 20 Years Ago"]

[Text] The procurator of the People's Procuratorate in Dapu County, Communist Party member Zhan Leisheng, recently rectified an erroneous case he had handled more than 20 years ago. This spirit of courage in correcting a mistake on his part was well received by the cadres and masses.

On 24 August 1957, two reactionary posters were discovered on the wall of the water closet in the People's Council in Dapu County. A former cadre of the Agricultural Bureau, Ho Huanyin [0149 2970 7299], was regarded as a subject of investigation because of certain questions of historical and social relations. Shortly afterward, the antirightist struggle got started, and Ho was classified as a rightist. Investigators selectively clipped from the blooming and contending big-character and small-character posters handwriting which resembled his, thereby obtaining "proof" to verify his status through an examination of the handwritten characters. In November of the same year, Ho Huanyin was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for his "counterrevolutionary" crime. The person who served as the trial judge of the People's Court in the county at that time was Zhan Leisheng.

Ever since the case was adjudicated, Ho Huanyin repeatedly submitted his appeals. In May of this year, the People's Procuratorate of Dapu County instituted the Procurator's Reception Day system; Ho Huanyin had the chance to tell Zhan Leisheng of the injustice he had suffered for more than 20 years. Zhan Leisheng carefully examined the data of his case in the file and eventually discovered some doubts. Together with other concerned personnel, he therefore forwarded xeroxed copies of the original data on Ho Huanyin's handwriting and the original "reactionary posters" to the Public Security Department of Mei County District for a new scientific examination. Results of the examination at both places derived the same negative conclusion. After a trial and adjudication by the Intermediate People's Court of the Mei County District, this erroneous case, involving the silent suffering during more than 20 years of injustice, was finally rectified.

Today Ho Huanyin has already been restored to his office and assigned to work at the Institute of Agricultural Science in Dapu County.

Worthy of Emulation

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Brief commentary: "Correction of Mistakes Is Surely Welcomed"]

[Text] Zhan Leisheng, procurator of the People's Procuratorate in Dapu County, personally rectified an erroneous case he had handled more than 20 years ago. This matter was well done; it demonstrated the spirit of courage on the part of a Communist to seek truth from facts and to correct his mistakes.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, a great many unjust, false, and erroneous cases have been rectified, but not a little work still remains to be done in this regard. In particular, unjust, false, and erroneous cases of the so-called "little people" are still unresolved even to this day. One of the reasons is that some of those earlier leading comrades or actual case-handling personnel still wield power today; they are very much afraid that once the unjust, false, and erroneous cases they themselves helped bring about in the past become rectified, damage is bound to be done to their own "prestige." Hence they continue to delay taking any action. Although these comrades are different in character from those who created such unjust, false, and erroneous cases by purposely framing others, who therefore do not like the way the Party Central Committee proposes to rectify these cases, and who consequently resist looking into them again, nevertheless, they are very wrong since they refuse to rectify the cases of comrades who are suffering such injustice and harm because of selfishness. We should be able to see that, in the situation in the past when political movements were so frequently promoted, it was not at all strange for someone to handle cases incorrectly. The question is not how you handled these cases incorrectly in the past, but what attitude you adopt today: are you brave enough to correct your own mistakes and rectify these comrades' cases or not? We must believe that the overwhelming majority of comrades who have suffered such injustice and harm are reasonable; they are likely to "look forward" and to indicate their welcome and understanding to the comrades who are brave enough to correct their mistakes. If you do so, it will not necessarily amount to damaging your "prestige." On the contrary, if even today you still refuse to rectify the cases of these wronged and harmed comrades, or if you directly or indirectly create obstacles in the way of such rectification, then not only you will not gain the understanding of those who are wronged and of the masses, but party discipline and the law of the state will not tolerate you. That, in the end, will really drag your prestige in the dust. It is our hope that comrades harboring this kind of erroneous thinking will learn from Comrade Zhan Leisheng, resolutely carry out the party's policy, and have the courage to correct their mistakes.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'AFP' REPORTS ON DISSIDENT ACTIVITIES IN PRC

OM240814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (AFP)—Several thousand students in the central town of Kaifeng took to the streets recently shouting "We want human rights, freedom and democracy," according to a leaflet distributed here today.

Signed by "The Democratic Brick," a dissident magazine published in Henan Province, the leaflet said that the demonstration, which occurred on January 12, was triggered by the university authorities' refusal to take any action in a rape case.

The students reportedly marched through the streets chanting human rights slogans and then staged a sit-in outside the university. It was not clear how long this lasted but the leaflet said that the students would not resume lectures until the university replied to their demands.

Various other incidents have broken out in Chinese universities over the last couple of months, with student sources reporting disturbances in as many as 20 faculties.

In one of the first incidents to be reported, 4,000 students demonstrated in Changsha, central China, in October after a candidate they supported was dropped from a local council election. Today's leaflet also reported that the editors of three dissident magazines in Anyang, another Henan town, met recently to discuss a "publishing bill" drafted by Beijing University students.

The right to publish their views is a main demand of Chinese dissidents.

The Henan leaflet said that the publishing law project had been voted throughout the province but all posters had been immediately torn down by police.

However, one source reported recently that 25 new dissident groups were planning to form a "national association of peoples' editors."

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RIBAO' URGES PROPER STUDY OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

HK220643 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Report on 15 January BEIJING RIBAO commentator's article: "Carry Out Serious and Proper Study of Party Documents"]

[Text] The article says: Our country is facing the major task of readjusting the national economy. Due to the influence of the leftist line of many years, and especially to the fact that the wounds inherited from the tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have not yet healed, we are facing very many difficulties despite the excellence of the situation, and there are differing interpretations of the situation among the cadres and masses. The key to solving these problems lies in vigorously improving and strengthening party leadership and strengthening the party's ideological and political work among the masses.

The whole party has had a correct line to follow since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. There have been new developments in policies in all aspects, to meet the needs of the modernization drive. Our country must achieve further economic readjustment and political stability this year. This is currently the sole correct guiding principle for the country's economy and politics. To implement the party's correct line, principles and policies, we not only need the whole party acting in unanimity in accordance with party instructions; we also need the whole party acting in unanimity to conduct ideological and political work for the masses, to mobilize everyone's enthusiasm to unite as one and make proper contributions in following the correct line of the four modernizations.

The Central Committee has issued many important documents since the third plenary session, which have given correct replies and clear-cut stipulations regarding many problems facing us. The majority of comrades have seriously studied and discussed these documents, made efforts to implement them and gained great success. They have thus stimulated progress in all aspects. The general situation is good. However, there is also an unhealthy mood among a few comrades who adopt a frivolous attitude toward the central documents. Some comrades flip through and skim over the documents instead of seriously studying them, linking them to reality and correcting their own incorrect understanding. Some comrades just read the documents and leave it at that, instead of seriously studying and implementing them in light of the actual work and ideological conditions in their own area, department and unit. The central documents have made perfectly clear

pronouncements on certain questions, but these comrades latch onto certain deviations and problems that arise in the course of implementing the documents to negate the spirit of the documents. They do this because they have not studied and understood the documents well. Some comrades adopt an attitude of ostensibly complying with but actually opposing the central documents. They say that they support them, but in fact they follow their own old ways and never deviate from leftist contentions. The spirit of many central documents issued since the third plenary session has been consistent and continuous, yet certain comrades fail to study the documents well themselves but walk behind others, booing, hooting and moaning that the central policies frequently change. A very few comrades even openly spread and publish sayings that counteract the spirit of the central documents. This causes a very bad effect.

All this does not help to unite the whole party and the people of the whole country to work in concert, overcome difficulties, and press forward the great cause of the four modernizations. We must promptly correct such things.

All the important central documents issued since the third plenary session have been decided on by applying the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and conducting investigation and study. They are based on profoundly summing up the experiences and lessons of history. They are the crystallization of collective wisdom. Reports delivered by individuals which have been published in the form of party documents have also been issued with approval by the party organization after collective discussion. Hence, they are not just the views of individuals. Differing views and opinions in the party on these documents can still be made known by the channels stipulated by the party constitution; however, party members must unconditionally implement the documents in their actions. This is the most elementary duty of every party organization and member. Party members must resolutely carry out the central decisions and maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. Those who do not want to do this are free to leave the party. However, they absolutely cannot be party members while also going their own way heedless of the central decisions. If that happens, how could the Communist Party avoid becoming a free party, and how could we talk about strengthening party unity and fighting strength?

The important thing in studying and implementing the central documents well is to have the leading cadres of party organizations at all levels take the lead. They must first study and discuss the documents with the party members and seriously comprehend the spirit of the documents, do a good job in providing guidance, and answer the questions that people put. This is a concrete expression of leading cadres carrying out ideological and political work for the masses. In the course of discussion, it is necessary to conduct the necessary criticism and self-criticism in light of the actual conditions, and decide on specific ways of carrying out the central decisions. In the party's organizational life, it is necessary to analyze and study the ideological state of the masses, study how to apply the spirit of the central documents to convince the masses, and assign the party members the tasks of conducting mass work.

So long as we in the party first study and implement the central documents well, unite the thinking of the whole party with the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and also seriously improve our workstyle, do a good job in mass work, give play to uprightness and criticize erroneous thinking, we will certainly be able to work in concert with the masses to fulfill all the important tasks put forward by the party.

PARTY AND STATE

'RENNIN RIBAO' ON STUDY OF CCP WORK CONFERENCE

OW251450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 25 January commentator's article: "First of All We Must Conscientiously Study"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—The article says: The work conference held by the party Central Committee in December last year was a very important one. It discussed the national economic situation and decided to carry out further readjustments in the economy and to achieve greater political stability. The documents of the central work conference have already been widely transmitted inside and outside the party, and the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are studying its guidelines. To conscientiously do a good job in organizing study, unify the thinking of the vast numbers of cadres and the masses on the principles formulated by the central work conference, which are also the party's consistent principles worked out since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, insure political stability and smoothly carry out economic readjustment—all this is a major task of utmost importance which party committees at all levels must grasp firmly and well.

The article points out: The economic readjustment affects the overall situation, bears on the layout of construction and development in various areas and concerns the vital interests of a very large number of workers and staff members and their families, and there are many ideological problems of one kind or another. If we fail to straighten out our thinking, especially if the leading cadres fail to straighten out their thinking, it is hardly possible to smoothly carry out readjustment. Now that we need to unify the thinking of the whole party and the people of the whole country, it is all the more necessary to do much ideological work. It is necessary to guide the people to clearly understand our national conditions from historical experience and lessons and present problems, to understand why we need further readjustment, what problems may arise in its course, and what results will be brought about by successful readjustment. Only thus will the people understand the necessity to carry out further readjustments and understand that they are the only way to steadily achieve modernization and are entirely in keeping with the fundamental interests of the people. And only thus will they work with one heart and one mind to fulfill the great task of economic readjustment. It is extremely important to do this work well. We must not hope to use a few words as orders to solve problems. Instead, we must rely on all the

comrades of the party, primarily leading cadres at all levels, to study well the documents of the central work conference and deeply understand the spiritual essence of its guidelines.

The article stresses that only when the leading cadres have studied the documents well and have their thinking straightened out can they spur on and lead the broad masses of cadres and people to study the documents of the CCP work conference well. It says: In transmitting the documents to cadres and the masses, we should not merely read what is in the documents, but we should explain them and answer the masses' questions in the light of the actual situation in various areas and units, and help them study with specific issues in mind. We must put ourselves among the masses, study and discuss the documents with them and enlighten and lead them by our personal experience in studying and understanding the documents. We must also grasp the key points and unite everybody's thinking on such major issues as how to correctly view the current situation and what is the correct attitude toward readjustment.

The article says: The documents of the central work conference have come down in one continuous line from the guidelines of the documents of the various meetings held after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and they are a continuation of the lines, principles and policies of the session. This is the starting point from which we must analyze the situation and understand the issues. Beginning from this study, we must effectively restore the fine tradition of carrying out criticism and self-criticism inside the party. Only by helping to correct and criticize the erroneous ideas can we unify the thinking inside the party and can there be a fighting capability. We must, through mutual assistance, strengthen unity within the leading group, unity between the lower and upper authorities, unity between leaders and the masses, unity among various departments, unity between propaganda workers and practical workers, and unity between military and government departments and between army-men and the people.

C80: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES PASSING ON 'YANAN SPIRIT'

HK221224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Zeng Wen (2582 2429): "Pass on the 'Yanan Spirit' and the 'Workstyle of the 8th Route Army'--Study Notes on a Report Carried in Yanan JIEFANG RIBAO"]

[Text] The Yanan JIEFANG RIBAO in its 23 August 1946 issue carried a report entitled "On County Magistrate Wei." It was not a long article but what it said about the fine workstyle of county magistrate Wei greatly touched one. It still makes interesting and moving reading even now.

When county magistrate Wei first assumed office, there were no office buildings in Songjiachuan, the seat of the county government, due to damage caused by the enemy. Together with workers, he carried bricks, tiles, stones and earth to build 21 cave dwellings.

When it was harvest time, county magistrate Wei noticed that a fighter's family could not take time out to reap its own wheat crop. He lent a hand and worked until the entire 12 mu of wheat had been gathered in. He had not even stopped for his meal in his hurry to get the job done.

Once, the Huang He rose. A lot of charcoal was washed downstream from the upper reaches. The people of Songjiachuan had been spending money on charcoal obtained from Shanxi. Together with a young comrade, he got down into the river to collect charcoal. Before noon, he had scooped up several hundred thousand jin of charcoal--enough to last the whole county for 2 years to meet its fuel needs.

The river continued to rise. County magistrate Wei decided to move the county government's granary to a safer place. He and other workers carried sacks of grain with shoulder poles. Though not in the best of health, he carried more than the others did on every trip. He sweated profusely but never stopped for a rest. People were deeply moved. The teachers of a summer vacation study group volunteered to pitch in. A primary school teacher was moved to compose a song with the following lines: "When the people in the neighborhood notice it, none fails to praise him. It is rare for a county magistrate to carry sacks of grain on his back. As things go today, commanders and leaders act in every way the common people do."

Over 30 or 40 years have since elapsed. County magistrate Wei's spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people's interests, vying to be the first to suffer

and never thinking of his own comfort and his workstyle of getting deeply involved with the masses must really be carried on and promoted by us.

During the years of revolutionary war, leading cadres like county magistrate Wei were ubiquitous in the liberated areas. At that time, our party was subjected to oppression and encirclement. For the sake of national independence and emancipation, our party must rely on the masses of people and arouse them to fight. Amid hardships, our party cadres wholeheartedly served the people's interests, fighting hard. The cadres and the masses were bound together by similar circumstances and were comrades-in-arms sharing the same fate. Thus, many years of actual struggle have gone into shaping a fine tradition and a fine workstyle that any other political party could not have surpassed. These are the "Yanan spirit" and "the workstyle of the 8th Route Army," which were made so much of at that time. On the very strength of this fine tradition and this fine workstyle, our party led the masses of people to defeat Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary group and to found the People's Republic.

Today, our party is leading the people of all nationalities in the country to carry out socialist modernization. To attain our goal triumphantly, we must improve party leadership, rectify the party's workstyle and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and its fine workstyle. Many of our veteran cadres tempered in war have become the embodiment of the party's glorious traditions and its fine workstyle. Since national liberation, despite changes in rank, they have never changed in their revolutionary spirit and have all along worked conscientiously and uncomplainingly in serving the people. All our cadres and party members should learn from these veteran comrades and pass on the "spirit of Yanan" and "the workstyle of the 8th Route Army" from generation to generation!

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' PRAISES FOUNDER OF 'ZHONGGUO JIANSHE'

HK231527 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by Soong Ching-ling (1345 1987 7881): "In Memory of Jin Zhonghua--One of the Founders of ZHONGGUO JIANSHE")]

[Text] When the 10 prime culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were being brought to trial, I was engaged in writing. We heard and saw personally a mountain of irrefutable evidence presented in court. These indisputable facts told us how those arch-criminals had brought our country and cause to the verge of destruction. In the process of the trial, we saw how they framed and persecuted a large number of our most outstanding revolutionaries and good comrades. An incalculable number of victims' names were cited in the indictment and a foreign writer called it a "forest of names." Actually, things were more serious than that. The indictment was an ocean of blood and tears. Almost every Chinese was deeply grieved when he recalled the countenances and smiling faces of those victims. I would like to say something about one of the victims associated with ZHONGGUO JIANSHE. Jin Zhonghua was our first publisher and the one whom I respected most. In our struggle for the patriotic and progressive cause, he did his utmost to help me and my comrades.

The "Shanghai Cultural Circle's Salvation Association" was an organization which called on the people to resist the Japanese imperialists and strive for democracy at home. Jin Zhonghua was an outstanding member of this organization. He was also a dauntless writer, editor and social activist. Before the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan in 1937, he was in charge of several magazines which exposed and repudiated capitulationist and pessimistic views spread by Chiang Kai-shek's regime and its terrorist rule over the people. Many noble-minded patriots were greatly encouraged by him. His loyalty to our nation and the people's great cause never shook. He played a leading role in publishing SHENGHUO ZHOUKAN and other magazines such as YONG SHENG, DAZHONG SHENGHUO and SHIJIE ZHISHI. He helped enlighten the younger generation so that they undertook the task to fight for the future of China and resist fascists in the world.

From 1939 to 1941, he was a chief editor of SING TAO JIH PAO, a major newspaper in Hong Kong. At that time, the general headquarters of our "Association for Defending China" was temporarily set up in Hong Kong. This was an international organization which assisted and propagated China's war of resistance against aggression and provided medicine and other materials to the vanguard of the war of resistance, that is, the people's army led by the Chinese Communist Party and

the liberated area. At that time, the passage of these materials to the liberated area was severely blocked by the Kuomintang reactionaries. Jin Zhonghua was an executive member of this organization and was in charge of communications in Chinese. He took infinite pains to accomplish his task. At that time and during the subsequent period, he succeeded in winning sympathy and support for the Chinese people's liberation cause, including that of many foreign friends. He had a good command of English and could fully express his zeal, optimism and convincing arguments in English.

During the period of liberation war from 1945 to 1949, Jin Zhonghua once worked in Shanghai where the conditions were tough. Zhou Enlai showed concern for him very often, praised his work and wrote letters to him frequently. During those hard times, he incessantly helped our "China Welfare Foundation" (a successor of the "Association for Defending China" and a predecessor of "China Welfare Institute" which publishes ZHONGGUO JIANSHE).

After the liberation, Jin Zhonghua, an excellent and well-steeled progressive intellectual, was appointed as a vice mayor of Shanghai, publisher and chief editor of XINWEN RIBAO. He was also elected to be new China's representative to carry out nongovernmental contacts with foreign countries. When we were preparing to publish ZHONGGUO JIANSHE, he took an active part in the work. In 1952, he was appointed as the first publisher of the magazine.

In 1966, when the 10 chaotic years had just begun, the work of our "China Welfare Institute" in Shanghai actually stagnated. Our magazine ERTONG SHIDAI was no longer published and I never received any report issued by the "International Peace Health Institute for Women and Children," the "Children's Artistic Theater" and other units under the "China Welfare Institute." Leaders of these units were under increasing pressure or being attacked. At that time, I asked for the help of Jin Zhonghua, then vice mayor of Shanghai. Earnest and responsible as he had been before, he visited these units and encouraged them to continue to work.

Later, when I returned to Shanghai, I learned that Jin Zhonghua himself had been ruthlessly persecuted by the "gang of four" and its lackeys. They never allowed him to have contact with anyone from the outside. I tried to see him, but my efforts were not successful. He was incessantly tried, criticized and struggled against for several months. What crimes did he actually commit? I never got an answer. Several years later, I learned that the good deeds he had rendered during his whole life had been distorted, defamed and regarded as the "crimes" which corrupted his reputation. All comrades know that during the past few decades, he always maintained that the success of Chinese revolution was inseparable from Chairman Mao's leadership. However, he was accused of "opposing Chairman Mao." He had contact and worked with many foreign friends for the benefit of China's liberation cause and friendship with people throughout the world. He was slandered as "foreign spy." His contacts with Premier Zhou in different periods became another pretext of those "interrogators" to insult him because they intended to overthrow Premier Zhou. Jiang Qing's malicious slander played a direct role in the process of persecuting Jin Zhonghua. Every sentence uttered by her was regarded as an imperial edict by those lackeys. Zhang Chunqiao also played a sinister and ruthless trick.

Jin Zhonghua was frank and honest and always had good intentions and adopted an optimistic attitude toward everything in the world. The lackeys of the "gang of four" in Shanghai threatened him and forced him to admit those "fabricated charges." On 3 April 1968, he died in grief when he was forced to confess his crimes. Even after his death, they never let him off and continued to "try" him.

Jin Zhonghua's filial love for his old mother also commanded admiration. He frequently accompanied her to the theater or concert. He always arranged a seat in front of the stage for his mother and used to sit behind her explaining the performances. I once saw Marshal Chen Yi, the first mayor of Shanghai after the liberation, leaving his seat to shake hands and talk with Madame Jin.

This was Jin Zhonghua, our faithful and firm comrade and colleague, internationally well-known reporter, a commentator on international affairs and a vice mayor of China's largest city. Before the liberation, he was persecuted by the Kuomintang reactionaries. He contributed his whole life to the progressive cause.

When he was ruthlessly persecuted to death, we could well imagine how sad his mother was. She survived her son by a few years and died at the age of 98. Not long after her death, a memorial meeting for Jin Zhonghua was held. Our country's senior leading members attended the memorial meeting or laid wreaths. It would be a great consolation for her if she could have seen the rehabilitation of her son and the memorial activities for him.

Jin Zhonghua was only one of the innumerable victims and there were some other people associated with ZHONGGUO JIANSHE who were persecuted.

I wrote this article to cherish the memory of an old comrade. My purpose in doing so was to make our readers know more about the "mighty storm" which we have encountered. The Chinese people are determined to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system so that this kind of tragedy will never recur. Under such circumstances, the Chinese people will be able to carry out socialist construction in an atmosphere of stability and unity and strive for the realization of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

WANG ZHEN TALKS WITH CADRES, YOUTHS IN XINJIANG

OW231025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Urumqi, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--On his recent visit to Xinjiang, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, urged cadres and youths of all nationalities to carry forward the glorious traditions, to continue to carry out arduous struggle and to step up building the frontier for the benefit of future generations. He said: China's children should have the courage to build their career anywhere in the country and young people should work hard to build our motherland into a civilized, prosperous and strong country.

Xinjiang is where Comrade Wang Zhen fought and worked before. During the difficult years shortly after liberation he established friendly relations with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang by leading the troops which had moved into Xinjiang to work shoulder to shoulder and share weal and woe with them.

During his recent stay in Xinjiang, which lasted more than 10 days, Comrade Wang Zhen visited official organizations, military units, schools and plants and talked to many old friends in the scientific, technical and educational fields, asking them questions and listening to their opinions. He expressed the hope that they would uphold the four basic principles and dedicate themselves heart and soul to the fulfillment of all tasks.

He said: "Happiness exists side by side with struggle. I warmly cherish the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, who are diligent, brave and intelligent, and I have deep feelings for the mountains and waters here."

Wang Zhen was very much concerned with Xinjiang's agricultural reclamation. During his stay in Xinjiang he inspected the production situation and the living conditions of the workers and staff in various reclamation districts. He received representatives of the support-the-frontier youths from Shanghai of the Aksu, Korla and Shihezi reclamation districts and listened to their opinions and requests.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress issued a circular to all deputies of the provincial people's congress asking them to solicit their respective electorates' opinions, demands and suggestions before the convening of the third session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 81 OW]

GUANGXI DISCIPLINARY INSPECTION FORUM--The Guangxi Regional Committee for Discipline Inspection recently held a forum in Nanning on implementing the guiding principles. Zhao Maomun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and secretary of the regional committee for discipline inspection, attended the forum and spoke. (Fan Qingtao), vice secretary of the regional CCP committee and the regional committee for discipline inspection, conveyed the spirit of the Central Committee for discipline inspection forum on implementing the guiding principles. (Zhang Kejing), vice secretary of the regional CCP committee and the committee for discipline inspection, made a summation speech. The forum held: It is necessary to attach great importance to the first guiding principle which is to uphold the party's political and ideological lines and strengthen disciplinary organizations. The forum also demanded that all units strengthen leadership over discipline inspection to promote good party workstyles. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jan 81 HK]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER URGES SUPPORTING ARMY

OW241336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--In an article carried by RANYUE TAN SEMIMONTHLY, Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs, has pointed out: The Chinese PLA is an army led by the CCP and is a staunch defender of the people's interests. The broad masses of people have profound confidence and love for this army. To carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs is an important measure supporting the building of the army and strengthening domestic stability and unity.

The article is entitled "Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Army men and Martyrs." It was carried in the second issue of RANYUE TAN SEMIMONTHLY this year which was published on 25 January.

The article says: Whether in fighting for victory in the revolutionary war or in the great undertaking of defending and building the motherland, the Chinese PLA consistently stands on the forefront of the struggles. They have engaged in arduous struggles, have boldly sacrificed themselves and have performed great meritorious services. Both historical and contemporary facts have attested to the fact that our army has proved itself to be a people's army armed in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Without such a people's army and without a firm unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and concerted efforts, there would be no victory for China's revolution, not to say the socialist new China. It would also be impossible for us to build socialism in peace.

The article recalled that during the war years, the relationship between the army and the people was as close as blood and flesh and fish and water. After the founding of the PRC, the people's governments at all levels and the people continued to continue the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. They have actively supported the building of the army and have warmly shown concern for families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and the disabled servicemen as well as doing much work in properly arranging for the demobilized and retired army men.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," a general survey has been conducted for those who need preferential treatment. Through the survey, many unjust, false and erroneous cases have been redressed and the practical difficulties of many people's livelihood have been solved. In the self-defense war against Vietnam, the masses enthusiastically supported the battlefield by giving up their lives and daring death. Supporting the army, they created numerous moving deeds. The article adds: We must realize that, owing to counterrevolutionary sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some people have a diluted concept on the importance of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and army men. The article says: This glorious tradition is not only important during war but equally important during peace.

The article continues: We must conscientiously examine and sum up experiences gained in past work in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, continue the good results, solve the existing problems, overcome shortcomings and advance forward. We must strengthen publicity of this glorious tradition through education, heighten the awareness of defense and war preparedness, cherish and support our own army as well as raise our self-consciousness of this tradition. We must study and solve the new problems in the work of giving preferential treatment according to the current policies of the party.

Under the new circumstances of implementing the production responsibility system in agriculture, appropriate methods must be adopted for giving preferential treatment to guarantee the livelihood of families of revolutionary martyrs and army men and disabled servicemen. In the course of readjusting the national economy, we must conscientiously and responsibly make proper arrangements on jobs for the retired army cadres and the retired fighters to enable them to feel the intimate concern of the local governments after they have departed the army. During festivals, it is necessary to organize get-togethers for army men and civilians, extensively conduct activities on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and army men and disabled servicemen in order that the social atmosphere of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army and the glorious tradition can be greatly promoted.

The article concludes: On the road to building a modern and powerful socialist nation, difficulties are many and the task is arduous and complicated. It calls for concerted efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities. Army-government and army-people unity in fighting together is an important guarantee for overcoming difficulties and accomplishing the task of readjusting the national economy. With guidance from the party and the government and by uniting and working hard with concerted efforts, the grand goal of building a modern and powerful socialist nation can surely be realized.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY HOLDS FORUM ON FRONTIER UNITS

OW250109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Public Security recently held a forum in Beijing on political work, management and training of the people's armed frontier police units. The conference stressed that it is necessary to vigorously strengthen political and ideological work, to improve management and training and to build the armed frontier police units into frontier public security units with strong fighting capabilities and a high level of spiritual culture for defending the security of the people at the frontiers and for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

The people's armed frontier police units are distributed along defense lines in coastal areas and the frontiers of the motherland. The majority of the stations and detachments of these police units are located in snowcapped mountain areas, vast pastoral areas, natural forests and remote offshore islands. Environmental conditions in these areas are complicated and life is hard, however, work there often involves important issues of policy. In view of these characteristics, the meeting held that political work for these units must be placed above all else. That is, we must strengthen education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, on the aim of building the people's army and on the glorious tradition of the people's army. We must also strengthen education on the ideals, convictions and morality of communism, on the party's lines, principles and policies. We must establish among the broad masses of cadres and policemen the viewpoint of wholeheartedly serving the people. We must also promote the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm plus revolutionary daring, the spirit of strictly observing discipline and the spirit of self-sacrifice and selflessness. We must display the spirit of subduing all enemies and overcoming all difficulties, maintain revolutionary optimism, surmount every difficulty to win victory, work hard, advance fearlessly forward and selflessly fight to safeguard the people's interests. Particular attention must be paid to anticorruption education for those units in bustling cities and ports in order to guide the broad masses of cadres and policemen to consciously resist the influence of bourgeois ideology and way of life and maintain the lofty spirit of frontier public security fighters in socialist China.

The meeting discussed and formulated the basic principles of political and ideological work for the people's armed frontier police units and made work arrangements for this year. The meeting also popularized the model experience of the armed frontier police units in Guangxi and Yunnan in improving political and ideological work and their advanced deeds in winning victories in the struggle to preserve social security on the frontiers.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'XINHUA' LAUDS RAILWAY PUBLIC SECURITY POLICE

OW241134 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Newsletter by Feng Keting, XINHUA correspondent: "Faithful Fighters Who Destroy Evils for the People--On Achievements of Railway Public Security Cadres and Policemen in Heroically Capturing Criminals"]

[Summary] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--In railway stations and on every passenger train in all parts of the country, many railway public security cadres and policemen are on duty, making rounds day and night, protecting lives and property of passengers and railway transport safety. Many of them have courageously captured criminals.

On the morning of 18 April 1980, Li Dejin, deputy chief, and Wang Tiegang, people's policeman, of the public security police station at the north railway station, Zhuzhou, Hunan, were on duty. They found a young man in the waiting room who looked suspicious. When they questioned him, the young man panicked and hurled a handgrenade at them. Li Dejin, Wang Tiegang and two more men who had come to their aid were wounded. Li Dejin told Wang Tiegang to telephone to report the situation. At the same time, he was looking for the criminal in the smoke-filled room. He saw the criminal trying to escape through a window and he fired several shots, hitting the criminal in his arm and buttocks. Li Dejin passed out because he had lost a lot of blood. Wang Tiegang made the telephone call and, despite his wounds, pursued and captured the criminal.

"It has been discovered that the criminal is Yang Jianguo. He was a worker of the Havel locomotive section of the Guiyang Railway Subbureau. He killed a person on the night of 11 April 1980. He went into hiding to escape punishment, carrying with him a military handgrenade he had obtained illegally."

Li Dejin and the three other comrades were lauded for their heroism. The Guangzhou Railway Bureau issued a circular on 9 June 1980, awarding Li Dejin and Wang Tiegang a citation for merit, second class, and the other two comrades a citation for merit, third class.

At about 2100 on 3 July 1980, Du Fa, people's policeman and Communist Party member, of the Yimianpo railway station public security police station, Heilongjiang, was making his rounds at the station. He found two persons hiding on the coal car of No 904 train from Mudanjiang to Harbin. The two fled and Du Fa chased one of them. The man fired two pistol shots at Du Fa. Du Fa dashed

forward and grabbed the criminal. With the help of other railway workers, the criminal was captured. The other fugitive was captured by two other policemen.

"After interrogation, it was discovered that the two, Xue Ming, who opened fire, and accomplice Xu Binhai, are the two chief culprits of a group of criminals who had seized guns and committed murders and were wanted by the Mudanjiang Municipal Public Security Bureau."

On 16 July the Harbin Railway Bureau decided to confer the honorable title of "model people's policeman" on Du Fa, award him a citation for merit, first class, promote him to deputy chief of the police station and raise his salary by one grade. The railway bureau also awarded citations to the others involved.

On 28 November 1980, Ma Qingye, policeman of the Harbin Railway Bureau public security branch, was on duty on passenger train No 323. When he was going through carriage No 6, he saw a nervous-looking young man. Ma Qingye and train attendant Dong Guobin went to question him. The young man took a pistol from his bag. At the crucial moment, Ma Qingye quickly grabbed the pistol and pressed down the hammer. Dong Guobin punched the criminal's face. When Ma Qingye wrested the pistol from the criminal, the criminal tried to get a knife from his bag, but Dong Guobin acted quickly and brought him under control. "The criminal is Hou Qingchen, a native of Chengan County, Hebei. He stole a pistol from a public security cadre in his county. On 13 November, he escaped to the Shanhaiguan railway station and was discovered by the people's police on duty. While he was being questioned, he opened fire and escaped.

"Railway public security cadres and policemen and railway workers and staff members have won important victories in their struggle against criminals. In November last year alone, several cases, including stealing of guns, premeditated murders and attempted explosions, were uncovered successively at the Beijing, Xiangtang, Xining, Luohe, Hami and Xuanwei railway stations and the No 302 and No 323 trains, resulting in the capturing of 10 criminals and pistols, bullets, daggers, explosives, detonators and other weapons.

"At present, railways throughout the country are busily handling the Spring Festival passenger rush. The vast numbers of railway public security cadres and policemen and workers and staff members are determined to carry forward the militant style, do a good job in security work and win new merits for the people."

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NAVAL CAPTAINS COURSE CONCLUDED--A ceremony was held at the Naval No 2 Surface Warships School on 23 January to mark the conclusion of the 1980 course for ship captains. The over 50 participants in the course are now about to return to their work posts. This school trains ship command cadres for the navy. After the captains, drawn from various naval units, arrived at the school, very good conditions were provided for their studies. The leadership of the school and the organs lectured to them on political and military matters, on the army's glorious traditions, experiences in commanding troops, implementation of policies, and some modern military science. Experienced instructors lectured at the school. During their studies, the participants worked hard to improve their specialized military knowledge. They completed courses in ship theory, ship handling, terrestrial and celestial navigation, tactics, management of education, organizing of training and so on. They scored very good results in their stiff examinations. They thus got a better grasp of specialized naval knowledge and organization and command skills for ship captains. They are now about to leave the school to return to their work posts. They have pledged to translate into practice the knowledge they learned at the school, and contribute to modernizing the navy. [Text] (HK250638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Jan 81)

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ASKS ARTISTS TO DEPICT SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

OW211238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--"Socialist writers and artists are duty-bound to exert themselves to depict the great deeds of the party and the people in socialist modernization," the PEOPLE'S DAILY says in a commentary today.

It is their duty, the paper says, to encourage the people to engage in socialist reconstruction and at the same time help them foster communist ideology, ideals, ethics, discipline and comradely relationships between men through their creative work.

Writers and artists should enjoy full freedom in their creation, the commentary continues, but this does not mean that they can isolate themselves from the life, people and time they are living in. They must be highly conscious of their historical mission and responsibility so that their creative work can keep pace with the progress of society.

Letting a hundred flowers blossom has always been the policy of the party, the paper adds. Calling on writers and artists to pay due attention to presentation of socialist modernization does not mean that other themes are ruled out. In fact, striving for modernization is in itself a great, spectacular and colorful struggle involving every aspect of life and people of all walks of life, providing literature and art with an inexhaustible source.

The paper urges writers and artists to boldly praise the pioneers and the advanced deeds of the modernization drive, warmly counsel those suffering from apathetic, pessimistic or decadent moods while exposing and denouncing those bureaucrats, autocrats and privilege-seekers who hinder progress.

More and more works including short and medium-length stories, drama, reportage and television plays appeared last year successfully dealing with socialist modernization, the paper recalls. Quite a number of middle-aged and young writers have gone deep among the peasants and have produced works reflecting present-day life and people in the countryside.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION HOLDS PARLEY

OW251258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA)--Chu Tunan, a member of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of China, said here today he supports a proposal to be made to the United Nations that the assembly should use Esperanto as one of its working languages.

Chu Tunan, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was speaking in his capacity as honorary president of the Beijing Esperanto Association.

He told about 300 attendants at the association's inaugural meeting today that the Universal Esperanto Association is planning to ask the UN to add Esperanto to its six working languages. He said this would indicate a greater degree of equality between the big and small nations represented at the assembly.

The meeting elected Ge Baoquan, a translator with the Foreign Literature Research Institute, as president and elected five vice-presidents and 29 other council members.

Ye Laishi, vice-chairman of the All-China Esperanto League, attended the meeting to express congratulations.

More than 1,200 students are learning Esperanto in the Beijing Languages Institute and the city's Western District Junior Palace. Fourteen universities throughout China offer Esperanto as an optional course, and about 22,000 students are studying the language through correspondence courses run by the Esperanto Association of Hubei Province. Radio Peking also gives daily program in Esperanto.

In 1979, the All-China Esperanto League, which was established in 1951 but had not functioned for many years, resumed its activities.

So far, five provinces, one municipality and seven cities have set up Esperanto associations and 15 more associations are to be formed soon.

Last year, 80 newspapers and 26 radio stations carried lessons and talks on Esperanto and 15 magazines began to publish editions in Esperanto.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW BOOKS BY WOMEN--Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--Two books by women writers have been published recently by the China Youth Publishing House. One is a novel by Nie Hualing [5119 5478 5376], who presently resides in the United States. Under the title of "Sang Qing and Tao Hong," the novel portrays the life of a woman named Sang Qing, describing how she suffered the hardships during the war of resistance against Japan, how she left mainland China and went to Taiwan on the eve of liberation, and how she finally arrived in the United States and settled down there. The other book is "Xi Jiang Yue," which contains 10 short fictions by Li Li [2621 7812] depicting the various aspects of the Taiwan and U.S. societies. [OW051118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 3 Jan 81 OW]

SIMPLE WEDDINGS URGED--Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--BEIJING RIMAO today frontpages four news reports under the general title, "It Is an Honor To Be Industrious and Thrifty in Having a Wedding," and an editor's note. The editor's note says: Our esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou Enlai in those years arranged a thrifty and simple wedding for his nephew Zhou Erhui. Premier Zhou told the guests while smiling: "I do not like to be ostentatious and extravagant, nor will I stand for an expensive banquet. I like to do things in a simple way." Premier Zhou had set an example for us with his own action. The broad masses of young people must dare to become vanguards in transforming social traditions, boldly break through the shackles of prejudice generated by common customs and be brave in running their own weddings industriously and thriftily. Party and government organizations at all levels as well as mass organizations must conduct thorough ideological work among the masses of young people, whereas parents themselves should also educate their children to guard against extravagance and waste in weddings. As long as everyone pays attention to this matter, the unhealthy practice of going all out for a wedding can definitely be ended. [Excerpts] [OW231558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 23 Jan 81]

GANSU MINORITY PEOPLE--Lanzhou, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Last autumn, responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, people's government and the departments concerned investigated the past and present of the education for minority nationalities in Gannan Autonomous Prefecture. As a result the following measures have been taken to improve education in areas inhabited by minority people: 1) In Gannan grassland and at the foot of Qilianshan Mountain, 18 primary boarding schools and 5 secondary boarding schools have been built for children of herdsmen of Tibetan, Uygur, Monggol and Kazak nationality; 2) nationalities classes have been formed in five key provincial middle schools in Gannan and Linxia prefecture -- the Hexi corridor; 3) Lanzhou's 7 universities and 9

technical secondary schools have trained 227 Tibetan students for Gannan Prefecture. In cooperation with Xinjiang and Nei Monggol, Gansu Province has helped train a number of middle school teachers teaching the Kazak and Monggol languages in Aksay and Subei autonomous counties. Minority nationality students in Gannan and Linxia autonomous prefectures have been exempted from paying tuition and textbook fees. [OW220411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 18 Jan 81 OW]

QINGHAI TIBETAN NEWSPAPER ANNIVERSARY--Xining, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--A meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of China's first Tibetan language newspaper, a thrice-weekly tabloid, was held here recently. The paper is published in the capital of Qinghai Province, one of China's main Tibetan communities. It has 870,000 Tibetans, most living in pastoral areas which make up 96 percent of the province's total land. Zhaxi Wangqun, a Tibetan and secretary of the Qinghai provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party, called the 30th anniversary of the newspaper a demonstration that "our party has constantly practiced the policy of national equality of respecting the minority nationalities' spoken and written languages and of protecting the minorities' freedom in developing and using their own languages." In addition to the newspaper, Qinghai Province has a radio station broadcasting in Tibetan and a minority languages publishing house. There are also institutions for translating minority languages at the provincial, prefectural and county level. [Text] [OW220411 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 Jan 81 OW]

JIANGSU SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM SOCIETY--The Jiangsu Scientific Socialism Society was founded at a meeting held in Nanjing 5-8 January. Wang Haisu, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, vice governor of Jiangsu and chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Social Sciences, attended and addressed the meeting. Fan Ruoyu, deputy dean of the central party school, presented an academic report entitled "Strengthening the Study of Scientific Socialism Is a Demand of the Era." He also read a greetings message in behalf of the Beijing Society of Scientific Socialism. Through full democratic consultations, the meeting elected the first council of the society composed of 30 members. (Liu Zijian) was elected president of the society. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 81 OW]

SUZHOU YOUTH ACTIVITIES--The broad masses of CYL members and youth in Suzhou are engaging in activities to learn from Lei Feng and foster new customs in support of the four modernizations program. They have won appreciation from the people for upholding communist ethics and doing good deeds in the interests of the people. Since last year, CYL members and youth in Suzhou have been engaging in discussing outlooks on life: What are we living for? What is the biggest happiness? They realized in the course of discussion that a prosperous and strong country is a guarantee for happiness. Happiness also means achieving the four modernizations with their own hand and improving the people's livelihood. Activities to learn from Lei Feng and foster new customs have also changed the mental outlook of CYL members and youth. By their own deeds they have changed prejudicial attitudes of some people in society against young people. In Suzhou last year, 8,794 young people joined the CYL and 259 CYL members became CCP members. Another 36 fine youth became leading cadres at all levels. [Excerpts] [OW210407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 81]

SHANGHAI LITERARY JOURNAL--WENXUE BAO (LITERARY GAZETTE), China's first journal devoted to reporting literary developments, airing literary theories and reviewing and publishing literary works, will be published weekly in Shanghai beginning in March this year. On 15 January, (Jun Qing), a responsible person of the journal, presided over a discussion meeting in Beijing attended by noted literary personages. [OW190931 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 81 OW]

XINJIANG UYGUR TEXTBOOKS--Textbooks for use in teaching of Uygur language in lower grades of Xinjiang's Uygur middle and primary schools as well as a middle-school Uygur language grammar book were recently compiled to be formally used when the new semester begins in September this year. The newly compiled textbooks are designed to help students master the basics of their own language. The works of Uygur writers account for 65 percent of the contents of the textbooks. [OW210455 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jan 81 OW]

BEIJING FAMILY PLANNING--Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--About 800,000 young people will reach marriageable age this year, according to the Beijing Family Planning Office. This is almost three times the normal figure. The new marriage law sets the marriage age at 22 years for men and 20 for women, compared with 27 and 25 previously. Though late marriage is still encouraged, increasing numbers of young people are registering for marriage licences. A citywide public education campaign begun January 1 is in full swing throughout the rural and urban areas of the Beijing Municipality to drive home to the young people that the age for marriage may be different from the age for starting a family, and encourage them to get married at an appropriately later age. According to the office, the city's family planning effort has been successful in the last decade. More and more families have promised to have one child. Figures show that in the 10 years between 1970 and 1980, there were about 600,000 fewer births than would have been expected without family planning work. [Text] [OW131331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 12 Jan 81 OW]

QINGHUA UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATES--Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--A group of more than 360 postgraduates have finished their advanced courses at the Polytechnic Qinghua University here after two years' study. They were enrolled in 1978 from among 1,700 candidates after entrance examinations and re-examinations. The number topped that of any previous years. China resumed the postgraduate system only in 1978 after a lapse of 12 years due to the "Cultural Revolution." The postgraduates have acquired comprehensive specialized knowledge and a sound basis of theoretical knowledge. Quite a number of them have already made significant achievements in science and technology. They are to be assigned work in higher institutes of learning and scientific research institutes in accordance with the needs of the state and their own qualifications. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 18 Jan 81 OW]

NANJING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS--Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The second in a 4-part series of collections of historical documents about China from 1911-49, being published by the Jiangsu People's Publishing House, will soon be off the press. It is entitled "The Provisional National Government in Nanjing." The first collection, entitled "The Revolution of 1911," was published in December, 1979. The third and fourth collections will deal with the government of the northern warlords and the Kuomintang government. Most of the documents in these

collections have never been published before. The latest collection was edited at the Second National Archives in Nanjing, which has a large amount of historical documents and materials pertaining to the 1911-49 period. The collection contains 439 documents, including 52 orders signed by Dr Sun Yat-sen, president of the provisional government. It covers the formation of the provisional government in Nanjing, the election of Dr Sun Yat-sen as its president, and its handing over of powers to the northern warlord Yuan Shikai. It deals mainly with the political program of the Nanjing government and its policies on military, financial, economic, educational and foreign affairs. [Text] [OW200427 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 19 Jan 81 OW]

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